

THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

VOL. IV.

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NO. 43.

I AM HERE!

PHILIP, DUKE OF NEVERS,
AND
THE LITTLE PARISIAN.

PART SECOND.

CHAPTER X.—I AM HERE!

Gonzague was a most consummate actor; all were carried away by his touching eloquence. Even Orville and his faction whispered:

"To-morrow he may deceive, but he speaks truth now."

And some of them added:

"How can such nobleness of soul be joined to such perversity?"

The Duke's peers and judges regretted that they had doubted him. What raised him especially in their minds, was his chivalrous love of his wife, his magnanimous forgiveness of his wrongs.

Every heart beat violently.

Lamington wiped away a tear, and Villeroi, the old warrior, exclaimed:

"By my honor, Prince, you are a noble fellow!"

But the fullest testimony to the power of his words was the extraordinary effect they had on the Princess, and the conversion of the sceptical Chaverry.

Chaverry was hard to convince, but at the Prince's last words he remained confounded.

"If he has done that," he whispered to Choisy, "I pardon him all the rest."

The Princess rose, pale as a sheet, and trembling so violently that the Cardinal had to support her. Her eyes were fixed on the door, hope and dread passing alternately over her features.

Was it possible that she should see her child?

The mysterious warning found in her prayer-book bade her come—she had come! Should she have to defend her child?

Whatever danger there might be, joy triumphed in the mother's bosom. Her heart leaped forth to meet her child. The tears of eighteen years would be repaid with one smile. With what impatience she waited!

Peyrolles entered leading Donna Cruz by the hand.

"How beautiful she is!" cried the faction unanimously. "What a family likeness!"

But dissatisfied members not in the secret went still further, and, gazing on her and the Princess, said:

"She is like her mother!"

But the face of the Princess was again overcast with anxiety and trouble. She regarded the beautiful young girl almost with horror.

"Oh! it was not thus that she had pictured to herself her child."

Her daughter could not be more beautiful than this young girl, but she must be different. Another fear awoke in the mother's heart.

What could have been the past life of this lovely girl, whose eyes shone with such brilliancy, whose whole person showed an air of freedom which the restraints of education seldom permit a duke's daughter to obtain?

Chaverry expressed the feelings of the Princess, when he said:

"She is charming; but the name of Nevers does not fit her—it overwhelms her."

Gonzague had not thought of this.

"Mademoiselle de Nevers," he said, "go and embrace your mother."

Donna Cruz's joy was not feigned.

She turned with tenderness, and made a movement towards the Princess, who by a cold gesture stopped her.

"What has become of Nevers' daughter?" she said. "Heaven is my witness, that if she comes back to me disgraced—if for a moment she has forgotten herself—I renounce her!"

"Oh, madame," cried Gonzague, "is it thus your heart speaks? Your daughter is virtuous."

"Unless you have good reason for doubting," began the Cardinal.

"Reasons?" interrupted the Princess, "my heart remains cold, my eyes fearless. Are not those reasons?"

"If you have no other, I cannot in conscience, lady, combat the unanimous opinion of this assembly."

"Gentlemen," cried the Princess, "have you already passed judgment on me?"

"Reassure yourself, lady," said the president; "all here respect and love you. Act according to your conscience, and fear nothing. If in this you deceive yourself, it is your misfortune, not your fault."

"Oh, I have been often deceived," said the lady. "My daughter ought to have the proof of her birth, the paper that the Prince spoke of—the paper which I myself tore from the registry of the chapel of Caylus."

"Your daughter shall have it, madame," said Gonzague.

"Then she has it not!" cried the Princess.

"Take me away!" murmured Donna Cruz, in tears.

The sorrowful voice of the poor girl struck Madame Gonzague.

"Oh, Heaven!" she cried, "let me not be guilty of the crime of thrusting my poor child from me! A voice behind the curtain whispered:

"I am here!"

The Princess overcame with emotion, leant on the Cardinal's arm.

"Oh, madame, your good angel now prompts this reticence. Do not thrust aside the happiness offered you, after so many years of suffering so nobly borne. Forget the hand that restores this treasure to you. I seek no reward. I only ask one thing—look on your child; see, she is quite overcome by your goodness. Look at her! Is she not your daughter?"

The Princess remained silent.

The voice behind the curtain answered:

"No."

"No," answered the Princess, resolutely. "She was no longer afraid; she had faith in the mysterious councillor, for he combatted Gonzague."

He had kept the silent promise contained in the prayer-book; and he had spoken those well-remembered words which composed the Duke's Motto.

A thousand exclamations arose on all sides; the indignation of Orville and his faction was immense.

"This is too much," cried Gonzague; "human patience has limits. You, madame, must give good solid reasons for repelling evident truth."

"Aye!" cried the Cardinal, "my own words—Only, when the ladies have taken a thing into their heads—"

"What reasons have you, madame?" said Gonzague. "Are there deceivers in the world. The fortune of Nevers is a fine prey. Has any other young girl been presented to you by some base schemer, who said: 'This is your real daughter, saved by me?'"

The best politicians make mistakes. The president and other grave personages looked at Gonzague with astonishment.

"Hide your claws, tiger!" muttered Chaverry. "She is living, madame," cried Gonzague between his teeth; "no doubt, you have been told so, have you not?"

"She is living!" repeated the Princess, after the voice behind the curtain. "Yes, living," he cried again, "by Heaven's help, and in spite of all your efforts."

Every member of the assembly rose in confusion.

"We have not heard all," said the Cardinal.

The voice behind the curtain said:

"To-night at the Regent's ball, you will hear the Duke's Motto."

"And I shall see my child!" cried the Princess, nearly fainting.

Chaverry expected something and, with a woman's curiosity, slid behind the Cardinal's chair.

As he did so, the slight noise of the shutting of a door was heard; he instantly raised the curtain and opened the door.

The landing outside this door was dark and no one was to be seen but the Little Hunchback humming a popular song with his cracked voice, while he leisurely descended the stairs.

Gonzague meanwhile recovered his composure, and said calmly:

"Gentlemen! decide, if you please, between the Princess and me."

"Prince," answered the President, "there is no decision to make. If Madame de Gonzague knows where her daughter is, let her produce her. The Prince will forward the one he declares to be the Duke of Nevers' heiress."

The written proof spoken of by the Prince and appealed to by the Princess, will decide the right. In the King's name and with the concurrence of my colleagues, I adjourn the council for three days."

"I accept," cried Gonzague. "At the end of those three days I shall be the proof."

"I shall have my daughter and the paper. I accept," said the Princess.

"As to you, poor child," said the Prince to Donna Cruz, as she consoled her to Peyrolles' care, "I have done what I could. Heaven alone can turn your mother's heart."

Donna Cruz ran to the Princess, and taking her hand and kissing it, cried:

"Madame, whether you are my mother or not, I honor and love you."

The Princess smiled, and pressed her lips to the young girl's forehead.

"You are not to blame, dear child," she murmured gently. "I also love you."

Peyrolles dragged off Donna Cruz. The noble crowd had dispersed.

Gonzague, who had accompanied the royal judges, returned as his wife was leaving.

"Madame," he said, "it is always to be war between us!"

"I never attack, I only defend myself," replied the Princess.

"Pray let us not discuss the matter," said Gonzague, trying to hide under forced urbanity the rage that consumed him. "So, madame, you have mysterious protectors?"

"I have Heaven's mercy," said the Princess, "the support of mothers."

Gonzague smiled doubtfully.

"Grand," said the Princess, "let my sedan-chair be ready."

"Is there evening service, then, at St. Magloire?" asked the Prince, astonished.

"I know not, but I am not going to the service," the Princess replied, coldly, then turning to one of her female attendants, she said, "Felicite, put out my jewels."

"Your jewels, madame?" exclaimed the Prince.

"Will the Court, which has regretted you so long, have at last the pleasure of seeing you?"

"I am going to the Regent's ball."

Gonzague was astounded.

"You?" he muttered—"you?"

"I," she replied, proudly. "My mourning is over to-day, Prince. Do what you will, I no longer fear you."

CHAPTER XI.—IN WHICH THE HUNCHBACK GETS HIMSELF INVOLVED TO THE HAIL.

Gonzague paused a moment, looking after his wife, who traversed the gallery to her apartments.

"It is a resurrection!" he muttered. "I played my game well. How is it I have lost?" She must have a secret I have not found out. However, we have not a moment to lose. What can she want at the Palais Royal? To speak to the Regent, perhaps. She evidently knows where her child is. And I know it too, because I know me there."

Gonzague touched a bell, and desired Peyrolles might be sent to him.

"She must have some fresh help. Some one must have been hidden behind the curtain," he muttered, while waiting for his confidant.

"Prince," cried Peyrolles, coming in, "at last I can get a word with you. Going away, the Cardinal said to the royal commissioners, 'There is some mysterious crime behind all this family dissension.'"

"Never mind the Cardinal," said Gonzague. "Donna Cruz is in open revolt," continued Peyrolles. She says she was made to play a wicked part. She wishes to leave Paris."

"Let Donna Cruz be, and try to listen to me!" exclaimed the Prince, with impatience.

"Not before you hear the news. Lagardere is in Paris."

"But I thought so. Since when?"

"Yesterday, at least," replied Peyrolles. "Sallague and Faenza are dead!"

Gonzague was evidently stunned.

The muscles of his face were convulsed; but he had quickly recovered himself.

Even by the time Peyrolles raised his eyes, he had regained composure.

"Two at once!" he said. "What a devil the man is! Where were the bodies found?"

"In the little street near your villa. Both the men had been killed by Nevers' thrust. Both had received their death-wounds between the eyes!"

"Well! Lagardere writes his name twice at my door," cried the Prince, savagely. "I am glad he is in Paris. We will get him hung!"

"Oh, the cord to hang him—begin Peyrolles."

"Is not you, we're going to say. I believe it is. In fifth, it is high time to look about us, friend Peyrolles. There are only four of us left."

"Yes," said the trembling factotum; "it is indeed time. I shudder when I think of whose turn may come next."

"Two more mouthfuls," continued Gonzague—"we two, and the two fellows yonder."

"They are frightened enough at him."

"Then they are like you, friend," replied the Prince. "Never mind; we have no choice left—bring them here."

Coccardise and Passepoil had been making up for long abstinence, and had made terrible havoc in the Prince's larder; they had been dining from noon till dusk.

"Come quickly," said Peyrolles; "the Prince wants you."

The two friends had lost all their humility in their wine-cups; besides, they were dressed afresh. They felt equal to the proudest nobility of France. "I believe that fellow spoke to us," said Coccardise.

"If I thought the rascal—" and Passepoil seized the flagon with both hands.

"Be calm, friend," answered the Gascon. "Do what you like with him, but don't break the glasses!"

So saying, he took Peyrolles by the arm, and thrust him toward Passepoil, who pushed him back again to his friend.

"You forget, rascal, that you were speaking to gentlemen; try to remember it in future!"

"The fellows are drunk!" murmured Peyrolles, rearranging his dress.

"I verily believe the rascal spoke again!" cried the Gascon.

"I have a faint notion he did!" returned his friend.

Both approached Peyrolles with threatening gestures. The factotum made his escape back to his master, to whom he did not tell how he had been treated.

The two friends followed him, making a great clatter with their swords.

As they stood with their hats on one side, their dress disordered, and spotted with wine, bowing before the Prince, he looked to him severely.

"Enough!" he said.

They stood motionless.

Bravoes take any treatment from the man who pays them.

"Are you firm upon your legs?" asked Gonzague.

"I have only drunk one cup to your highness's health," answered Coccardise, with effrontery. "For sobriety I don't know my equal."

"He speaks truth, but I surpass him," added Passepoil, timidly. "I only took wine and water."

"Friend," said Coccardise, with haughty severity, "you drank as much as I did; don't tell lies before me, they make me sick."

"Are your swords in good order?" asked Gonzague.

"Better than good," said the Gascon.

"At his Highness's service," added the Norman.

"This is well!" said Gonzague.

The Prince turned back on the two fellows, who were making low bows, and walked to the other end of the room with Peyrolles to whom he gave the paper which he had written the address given him by Donna Cruz.

Gentlemen! this is the face of the hunchback appeared at the half-open door.

At the sight of the Prince and his factotum talking near the door, he drew back and listened.

He heard Peyrolles say these words:

"Street du Chantre—your young girl named Aurora."

A truthful expression came over the Hunchback's face.

A dark fire shone in his eyes.

"You understand?" said Gonzague.

"Yes; what a chance it is!"

"Oh, people like myself have their unlucky star!" returned the Prince.

"Where is the young girl to be taken?"

"I have no objection to take this card," he added, giving Peyrolles one of the two cards of invitation reserved for Sallague and Faenza. "You will then get a beautiful bill dress, like the one I have ordered for Donna Cruz, and go to the house."

"It is playing at toss penny with one's life," said Peyrolles.

"Come, come! The sight alone of the dress and jewels will drive the child wild. You will only have to say, 'Lagardere sends you these, and expects you.'"

"Bid plan!" cried the cracked voice of the hunchback. "The young girl won't come!"

Peyrolles jumped back.

"The young girl has not upon his sword."

"By Jove," cried Coccardise, "there's a funny fellow!"

"Ah!" rejoined Passepoil, "if Nature had treated me so well as to give me a lump like that man's I should kill myself in buying my dog's kennel, you have acquired the right of haunting my house!"

"What do you want here?" he added, turning angrily towards the intruder.

"And you, what do you want there?" asked the Hunchback with effrontery.

Here was an enemy after Gonzague's heart.

"Master Esop, we will soon teach you the danger of meddling in other people's affairs," he said quietly.

And he looked towards the two bravoes.

But at this moment the Prince's attention was caught by the extraordinary behavior of the little man, who audaciously stretched the card of invitation from Peyrolles.

"What do you mean, fool?" cried Gonzague.

"He is mad!" said Peyrolles.

"Not such a fool either," said Esop the Second, who knelt on one knee to the Prince.

"Read!" he said, holding up the card triumphantly to Gonzague.

The Prince, read these words, which the hunchback had written on the back of the card:

"Dear Sirs:—These adornments come from me. I wished to surprise you. Put them on. A Sedan and two footmen will come to take you to the ball, where I shall await you. HENRI DE LAGARDERE."

Gonzague was astounded.

"What is the meaning of this?" he cried.

"It means that the young girl will trust that writing."

"Then you guessed our intention?"

"I guess that you wanted the girl."

"And do you know that it is dangerous to guess some secrets?"

"One may make a fortune by it," said the Hunchback, rubbing his hands.

Gonzague and Peyrolles exchanged signs.

"But the writing!" whispered Gonzague.

"One of my little accomplishments," replied Esop. "I warrant the counterfeit exact, when once I know a man's writing."

"And this man?"

"Oh, the man is too tall, and I am too short; I cannot counterfeit him."

"Do you know him?"

"How came you to know?"

"Business matters brought us together."

"Can you give me some account of him?"

"He struck me two blows yesterday. He will strike two more to-morrow."

Peyrolles shuddered from head to foot.

"There are good prisons in my cellars," said the Prince, in a threatening tone.

"We two, and the two fellows yonder," cried the Hunchback, contemptuously. "Make them into officers, and let them to wine-merchants."

"I have a notion that you are a spy employed by Lagardere," said Gonzague, suspiciously.

"A poor notion. The man in question has not a crown, and you have millions. Come, shall I deliver him up to you?"

Gonzague opened his eyes with astonishment.

"Give me that card!" said the Hunchback, pointing to the other invitation card, which Gonzague still held.

"What will you do with it?"

"I will make good use of it. I will give it to Henri de Lagardere, and he will keep the promise that I have made in his name. He will go to the Regent's ball."

"By Jove!" cried Gonzague, "what an infernal rascal you must be!"

"Ah!" said the Hunchback, modestly, "I am pretty well in my way; but there are greater knaves than myself in the world."

"Why this anxiety to serve me?" asked the Prince.

DUTCH

F. B. RO.

THURSDAY

HAVING seen printers of this editor and deign themselves etc., and dring rages that are rating to the week with a better excuse quaintances o

We in this week, but respondents, by their commun ing, to insure compelled to not publishin matter," and compositors a bage-leaf. W fact that "pu packages, \$1 increase for d to the last fa in purchasing or in discount know which, the communica patriots to cont they can do so tution, or into the Governme

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I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 81 on the evenin, named person present term F. Burckhals J. M. Childs, Hudebold, Tr Chaplain.

INSTALLED, were installed 101, F. & A. Dec 27th: Tlford, S. W. J ley, Treas.; J. Coffin, J. D. J The followi as officers of at their hall a C. Rich, W. M J. W.; H. C. I

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SHOOTING.—a young actress a pistol at Mr. the Opera Hou tree's arm in bullet passed th or misanderat Maguire's thea to be the cause arrested but

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DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

F. B. ROUST, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

We don't mean that anything we may say in this article shall be taken as referring to the positions or condition of the two great opposing armies now arrayed against each other in our country; one, fighting to uphold the old government by ignoring all the provisions of fundamental law when they clash with the "higher law" principle, and the other fighting for the plunder they have already stolen from the old government, and the privilege of being "let alone" in their insane efforts to tear down that which every principle of justice and right demanded their support. We say we are not disseminating this matter at present, but desire to call the attention of a few "strict constructionists" to the matter of using the schoolhouse in this place for preaching, at such times and under such restrictions as may be imposed by the Trustees.—When the announcement was made by the Superintendent of the Union Sunday School on Sunday last that the Rev. Mr. McAllister would occupy the house for religious services next Sabbath, a few of the "liberals" who have recently shown a disposition to allow no one but themselves to have anything, misd a cry that by the School Trustees allowing this house to be used by a Christian minister, they would invalidate the deed of gift from the donor, Mr. Doreback, of the lot. This was probably said to intimidate the School Trustees in order that their consent, which had been obtained, should be withdrawn, and the house refused, or the thought may have been father to the wish, who can tell? But unfortunately for their wishes in this respect, the deed of gift makes no such provisions, and the donor probably never entertained such a narrow-minded thought as the one attributed to him. In order that the lot might be used for the benefit of the people of this place, and particularly the rising generation, the grantor says in his deed of gift, "for and in consideration of the regard he has for, and the interest he has in the education and moral culture of the children and youth of the Township above named [Number Four] hath given, granted and confirmed, and doth by these presents give, grant and confirm unto the said parties of the second part and their successors in office, by whatsoever name they may be hereafter known, a certain lot of land situated," etc. Now, the condition of this grant is, that should the house, which is stipulated to be built, cease to be used for school purposes, then then lot is to revert back to Doreback, at his option. The school lot, however, is not confined to the fifty feet donated by J. Doreback, but includes forty feet purchased from him by the same Trustees; the house standing on both lots. The idea would certainly be a strange one, and the construction of the language and meaning of the deed a very novel one, to say that because religious service was held in the house it had ceased to be a schoolhouse. With just as much propriety could the opponents of Education claim that the condition of the contract had been violated during the present school vacation. The whole idea is ridiculous, and shows to what extreme measures persons engaged in an uncharitable cause are often forced; and in what a contemptible and unenviable position they are frequently forced to assume in order to bolster up a bad cause. This last dodge, gentlemen, will not avail you, and the best thing you can do is, to "assume a virtue, if you have it not," bid the New Church God's speed, turn your attention to preaching "Christ and him crucified," and learn from those whom you are attempting to persecute, the Divine attributes of forgiveness and brotherly love. You'll feel better.

SOMETHING TO PONDER OVER.—The course of persons who desire to be considered the especial patrons of the particular localities in which they may determine to settle is not always such as to redound to the best interests of all concerned. Many seem to covet only a reputation as being the men doing the largest amount of business, never taking into consideration that it is incumbent upon them to patronize objects of a public nature in order that they may develop the resources of the place and create a permanency for themselves and others that will create a continual revenue. Instead of pursuing this rule of action they have adopted the motto of "get all you can, and keep all you get;" and we are now reaping some of the fruits produced by this selfish and narrow-contracted course. It is not that other localities pay better than our own, but because those who have taken the lead at other places have displayed a public spiritedness in keeping with the anticipations of the place, while we have been totally blind in this respect to the best interests of ourselves and those we have induced to come amongst us. We have a few, very few, men who have warmly and zealously contributed to every enterprise that has been started for the benefit of the town, while the rest have delayed their countenance of every project until they could ascertain whether their action involved the sale of a sack of potatoes or not, and made their action upon this point consequent upon the event. The task of a few men sustaining, unaided, the reputation of a community like ours, is more than they can accomplish, and when the town is spoken of as one of enterprise, the names of a few who stand out in bold relief, will be mentioned as exceptions to the rule of selfishness and lack of energy. We know we are speaking plain, and we mean it, and intend hereafter to be plainer spoken still. We will tell some truths of those who desire to be considered the Rothschilds of the town refusing to subscribe five dollars to make a trail to be traveled by their customers. Is it any longer a wonder that our town with all the natural advantages necessary to make it a first class inland city has been kept in the background, while other places, with fewer advantages, but more enterprising citizens, have been allowed to go ahead of us? With the richest silver and gold mines in a short distance of our town, situated directly on the line of travel of two turnpike roads across the mountains, we ask what have we done to improve the place, or what steps have we taken in order to secure the immense profits which will naturally accrue from the increased travel on the two roads? The answer is—"Nothing." And were we to ask what are the future prospects of the town, we would be compelled to answer—"Nothing." This is a pretty picture, how do you like it?

THE EXTRAORDINARY DROUGHT—COMPARISON WITH PAST YEARS.

From all parts of the State, says the Marysville Express of March 9th, there comes serious forebodings of evil growing out of the continued, and we may say, remarkable drought. So far no rain worth mentioning has fallen in the valleys, and but little snow has accumulated in the mountains. The roads are getting dusty, sprinklers are used in many of the cities, and communication is open across the Sierra Nevada at every point traveled during the summer months, while on the main traveled thoroughfares the stage and other vehicles make excellent time. The valleys and foot-hills, at this season of the year are usually clad in verdure and floral colors, look brown and parched for the want of rain. Even at points near the sea coast where the moisture from the ocean has hitherto been considered a protection against drought, the complaints are as loud as elsewhere of a dried up soil and blasted prospects. In the extreme southern counties cattle are dying by thousands for the want of sustenance, many old rancheros having already lost more than half their stock.—The grazing portion of the Sacramento Valley is almost entirely destitute of grass, and herds of stock are compelled to travel as far as possible into the foothills gathering from the shaded sides of the mountains a scanty subsistence. In Colusa and Tehama counties there are many localities where large herds of cattle travel from fifteen to twenty miles in order to procure water. To drink, making regular trips from their pasture grounds once or twice a week. Hundreds famish on their way, and die on the waterless plain. To the farmer engaged in grain raising, the prospect is equally dark, the crops being withered and yellowed by the drought, and the earth nearly all signs of moisture, and unless rain, and that in abundance, comes shortly, short crops must be the inevitable result. The want of rain is nearly if not quite disastrous to the mining interests as the agricultural. Along the foothills of the Sierra Nevada, from Shasta to the headwaters of the San Joaquin, there is a belt of country much of which is so situated that water cannot be carried on to it from the rivers, and therefore the only time at which it can be worked is during the rainy season. Thousands of miners prepare for working these dry ravines and plains, building their cabins on the premises, and leaving permanently for the winter. These miners have been waiting anxiously for about four months for the heavens to shower down the accustomed water without which all their efforts are futile.

This state of things is working great disadvantage to California, hundreds of farmers, ranchmen and miners are becoming uneasy about the future, and are directing their attention to the discovery of a country less liable to such fearful extremes of flood and drought. These miners have been waiting anxiously for about four months for the heavens to shower down the accustomed water without which all their efforts are futile. This state of things is working great disadvantage to California, hundreds of farmers, ranchmen and miners are becoming uneasy about the future, and are directing their attention to the discovery of a country less liable to such fearful extremes of flood and drought. These miners have been waiting anxiously for about four months for the heavens to shower down the accustomed water without which all their efforts are futile.

We will close this article by giving some valuable statistics as to the fall of rain during the past years in California, as appears from the observations of Thomas M. Logan, M. D., at Sacramento. The fall of rain in inches is stated thus during 13 years omitting fractions:

	Inches.	Inches.
September	0 March	
October	0 April	
November	2 May	
December	5 June	
January	3 July	
February	2 August	

It will be seen from this that our chances for rain, during the present month, are decidedly good more rain falling during that than any other month except December.

During the period of 13 years, the mean fall of rain during each month was as follows, omitting fractions:

from the Supreme Court; rather poor reliance. We know they made a unanimous thing of the soldier's vote, but from the outside pressure the Court has been compelled to grant a rehearing and will "flip over" next time, in which even the chances of a favorable decision as to the officers in this county holding over will materially decrease.

DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

AGENTS.

THOS. DYCE is our authorized agent for San Francisco, through whom all business connected with this paper in that city must be transacted.

W. P. LYON, of Iowa Hill, is our authorized agent for that place and vicinity, all orders left with him for printing, advertising, and subscriptions will be promptly attended to.

E. B. HOKSTADT is the authorized agent for the Enquirer for the towns of Little York, You Bet and Red Dog.

DIVINE SERVICE.—The Rev. Adam A. McAllister will hold divine service at the Schoolhouse on Sunday morning next, March 20th, at 10 o'clock.

A. M. Also, in the evening at 7 1/2 o'clock, p. m.

The Democratic State Central Committee met in San Francisco on the 9th and 10th, and adopted resolutions calling a State Convention to meet at San Francisco on Tuesday, May 10th, for the purpose of sending delegates to the National Democratic Convention to assemble at Chicago, on the 4th of July next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. The following are the resolutions passed:

Resolved, That the representation of the various counties of the State, in said Convention, shall be one for each county, with an additional one for every two hundred votes cast at the last election for John G. Downey, and one also for each fractional vote of one hundred and over.

Resolved, That we recommend that the manner of selecting delegates be subject to the control of the respective County Committees, in accordance with the general usage of the party.

Resolved, That we recommend that the only list to be applied to participants in the selection of delegates to the State Convention shall be—Are you opposed to the policy of the present National Administration, which is subversive of the Constitution, the Laws and the Union of our Fathers? Are you in favor of a speedy and honorable peace that will secure equal and exact justice to every section of the American Union? Will you support the nominees of the Democratic National Convention?

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The President sent a message to the Senate March 11, as follows:

In compliance with the Senate resolution respecting the point of commencement of the Pacific Railroad on the one-hundredth degree of longitude, and of the branch road from the western boundary of Iowa to said one-hundredth degree of longitude, I transmit the accompanying report of the Secretary of the Interior, conveying the information called for. I deem it proper to add that on November 17th an Executive order was made on the subject, and delivered to the President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which fixed the point on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, from which the Company should construct their branch road to the one-hundredth degree of longitude, and which point to be within the limits of the townships in Iowa, opposite Omaha. Since then the Company has represented to me that upon actual surveys made it has determined upon the precise point of departure of its said branch road from the Missouri River, and located the same as described in the accompanying report of the Secretary of the Interior, which point is within the limits designated in the order of November 17th. Inasmuch as that place is not on record in any department, and the Company desiring a more definite one, I have made an order which a copy is herewith transmitted, and caused the same to be filed in the Department of the Interior.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The order referred to is as follows:

By pursuance of the provisions of Section 10 of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to aid in the construction of the railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri to the Pacific coast," etc., authorizing the President to fix the point on the western boundary of the State of Iowa from which said Pacific Railroad Company is authorized to construct, upon the most practicable route, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, so as to form a connection with the line of said Company at said point on the one-hundredth line of meridian longitude, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, upon application of said Company, designate and establish said first above named point on the western boundary of Iowa, west of and opposite Omaha.

Done at the city of Washington, March 7, 1864.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

NOTICE.

To the Enquirer.—I see by your last issue that my name, (as a member of the firm of Gross, Plummer & Baker), is signed to the "notice to the Public" in relation to legal tender notes, which I desire to say was made without my knowledge or consent.

March 16, 1864.—H. J. BOKE.

HALL & ALLEN, BANKERS.

AUBURN, JODD'S VALLEY AND DUTCH FLAT, Placer County, California.

Pay the highest price for Gold Dust. Make a business on Gold Dust assigned for Assay or Coinage. Attend to collections and remittances, and transfer General Banking Business.

County Treasurer's Monthly Statement, of the Month Ending March 1st, 1864.

Amount of cash receipts for County purposes.....	\$2,580 06
Amount of cash receipts for State purposes.....	2,518 91
Total amount of cash received during the month from all sources.....	\$5,098 97
AMOUNT PAID OUT OF EACH COUNTY FUND FOR COUNTY PURPOSES.	
General Fund, Transferred to Railroad Interest Fund \$1,000.....	\$ 5,505 07
Redemption fund (transferred to County fund \$3,175 10).....	25 02
Hospital.....	2,104 29
School.....	00 00
Do Districts.....	1,265 15
Road Districts.....	1,307 00
Indian.....	00 00
County Judge's Fund.....	00 00
Railroad Interest Fund.....	950 00
" Clerk's.....	250 04
Total amount paid out for County purposes.....	11,505 57
Amount paid the State.....	6,508 18

AMOUNT OF CASH ON HAND IN EACH OF THE COUNTY FUNDS.

General Fund overpaid, \$108 85.....	00 00
Redemption.....	00 00
Hospital.....	00 00
School.....	191 47
Do Districts.....	3,785 38
Road Fund Districts.....	328 38
Railroad Interest Fund.....	1,292 00
Indian.....	37 60
Co. Judge's.....	00 00
County Clerk's.....	00 00
Estate of Deceased Persons.....	1,00 00
Total amount of cash on hand belonging to the County.....	\$ 7,713 94
Total amount of cash on hand belonging to the State.....	\$ 553 67
County Warrants outstanding registered.....	\$1,384 17
Railroad Bonds issued.....	\$250,000 00
E. M. BARNARD, Treasurer.	
Audited, March 1st, 1864.	

ENCOURAGING.

We have been shown an assay from rock taken from the Shaw claim, about 25 miles from this place, which is highly encouraging to the owners. The rock assayed was taken from 3 feet of the top, and assays in gold \$415.54, silver \$3.48. We hear that another assay has been obtained from rock taken nine feet from the surface which shows a greater amount of silver in proportion to the gold obtained from the first.

REPUBLICAN.

A call has been made for the members of the Union party to meet in County convention at Auburn on Tuesday next to elect delegates to meet in the State Convention to assemble at Sacramento on Thursday, March 24th. The primary election takes place on Saturday next.

WEATHER.

A slight sprinkle of rain occurred here last night. Not sufficient, however, to do any good. Probably the clerk of the weather will not be so modest next time. We live in hopes.

DESPERATE.

The Gold Hill (N. T.) News, in speaking of the drought in the Territory says: "Without a snow here, next winter will be ten thousand dollars per ton next winter in this Territory." Where?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLIVE LODGE, No. 81, I. O. O. F.

Will hold their regular meetings on Wednesday evening of each week.

Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

P. BUCKMASTER, N. O.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, Sec. Secretary.

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Mail closes daily at 9 o'clock, p. m.

Office open on Sundays from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 12 A. M., and one hour in the evening on the 1st of the month.

C. B. PLUMMER, P. M.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve Griping in the bowels, and Wind Colic.

We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhea in children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the face of the wrapper is signed by all Medicine Dealers. Principal office, 54 Broadway, New York. Price only 25 cents per bottle. R. H. McDONALD & CO., 416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco, Agents for California. Aug. 6-6m

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHETS.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, COLDS, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

Public Speakers and Vocalists.

Will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Agents for California, REDDING FOX & CO., San Francisco.

DUTCH FLAT BAKERY,

SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET.

HENRY RUNKLE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS OLD ESTABLISHED BAKERY tenders his thanks to the citizens of Dutch Flat and neighborhood for the very liberal and generous patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and which he will endeavor to keep up to the reputation of his establishment.

Bread, Cakes and Pies

always on hand, together with an excellent assortment of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars!

and an attentive and accommodating bar tender always ready to attend to the spiritual wants of those who may favor him with a call.

Jan 10-24-64

District Court Summons.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Placer.—To the District Court of the 14th Judicial District of said State. The People of the State of California, J. Dornbach, L. Amstein, J. H. Willis, and Bradley & Gardner, greeting: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of J. J. Collins, in said Court, filed against you, within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in this county, but if served on you without said county, and within said district, twenty days; and if served on you without said county and district, then in forty days from said day of service, in an action commenced on the 7th day of January, 1864, in said Court, to obtain judgment against defendant Dornbach for the sum of \$2,000 00 and interest thereon from September 17th, 1860 at the rate of 3 percent per month, less the sum of \$180 00 paid December 8th, 1860, alleged to be the plaintiff's debt to defendant Dornbach's certain note for \$2,000 00, with interest as above specified, dated September 17th, 1860, and for costs of suit and defendant's fees, and also for a decree of foreclosure against certain property mortgaged to secure the payment of said note; and that the other defendants herein named be required, each to disclose whatever interest he or they have in said property, and that their interest or claim to the same be declared subsequent to and subject to plaintiff's mortgage, all of which you will find more fully set forth in plaintiff's complaint on file, a certified copy of which is herewith served. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to answer the complaint as directed, plaintiff will take judgment by default against you, J. Dornbach for the sum of \$2,000 00 and interest thereon from September 17th, 1860, at 2 percent per month, less \$180 00, and costs and attorney's fees, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

In witness whereof, I, A. Huntley, Clerk of the Fourteenth Judicial District Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and impress the seal of said Court, at office in Auburn, this 16th day of January, 1864.

A. HUNTLEY, Clerk.

By Wm. Smith, Deputy.

State of California, County of Placer.—To the Clerk of said District Court 14th Judicial District, Placer county: From the affidavit of Jo. Hamilton, plaintiff's counsel, it appearing that a cause of action exists against said defendant J. Dornbach, and that he is a necessary party thereto, and that he is a non-resident and resides without the state of California. It is hereby ordered, that service of said summons and complaint be made by publication, and that the same be published in the Dutch Flat Enquirer, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county, once a week for the space of three months as provided by law.

Given under my hand, at office, this 15th day of January, 1864.

H. FELLOWS,

County Judge, Placer county.

Attest: A. HUNTLEY, Clerk.

By Wm. Smith, Deputy.

Hamilton & Williams, Plt's Attys, Jan 16-3m

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Wholesale Drug Importing House

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

NEW YORK CITY.

The increasing business of our establishment, together with the wants of the population made it necessary to establish a house in the city New York, and from the facilities for purchasing, shipping, etc., which we now have, we feel confident that we can supply the trade at much lower rates than heretofore.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR LARGE

and carefully selected

Drugs and Medicines, ————

Chemicals of all kinds, ————

Solid and Fluid Extracts, ————

Shakers' Herbs, ————

Edicible Preparations, ————

Fancy Goods, ————

Trusses & Shoulder Brs., ————

Abdominal Supporters, ————

Assaver's Materials, ————

Together with a complete assortment of all articles sold by any house in California. Orders respectfully solicited and goods forwarded to all parts of the Pacific coast and country.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Importing Druggists, Sacramento.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York

The undersigned offer for sale,

3000 lbs Nitric Acid, strong;

1500 lbs Citric Acid;

2000 lbs Tartaric Acid;

3000 lbs Potassium Tartrate Acid, best;

50 cases super Carb Soda;

500 doz Sulph Quinine;

100 doz Wright's Pills;

100 doz Strychnine, pure;

25 Salph Morphine;

100 lbs Iodine Potassa;

125 lbs Chloroform;

100 lbs M. Meyer's Sarsaparilla;

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E. D. BO

THURSDAY

HAVING 80 printers of this editor and de ing themselves etc., and driv rages that they rating to their week with a h better excuse quaintance o

WE in this week, but respondents, their commu ing, to insure compelled to not publisha matter," and compositors a hage-leaf. W fact that "pu packages. SI increase for th to the last fo in purchasing or in discount know which, the communi patriots to con they can do so tution, or int the Governme

MINING.—A in the Rattles pany, a few di feet has also Meadow Lake the above the sued, and the at \$5 per foot

THE SONS o had a pleas on of the SONS o last. Before was served, o

JUDGE COO sanetum in his good health.

SONS OF T ing of Ben F, their hall in f following nar cers for the e Davis: E. B. as, W. A. M. as, A. R. S. J. Treas.; T. R. C. W. St. W. Northrup, Nancy Amos Wightman; 1 Thomas; 2nd Miss S. E. H

I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 81 on the eveni named person present term F. Burckhardt J. M. Childs, Hudspeth, Tr Chaplain.

INSTALLED. were installed 101, F. & A. Dec. 27th: T ford, S. W. J. ley, Treas.; J. Coffin, J. D. J. The follow as officers of at their hall C. Rich, W. M. J. W. H. C.

TWO CASES says the Mar ed John Calla asked the kee several indivi taking his life request. Cal cates that his probably be s other man, n was locked a amount of m and that he crawling up a too, will prob it is supposed

MRS. MAG Walla Walla Mrs. Magr dren, visited in Lewiston, what they ha hand? The time. At the last he saw of Bannack. S "Johnny, beg they did with with frantic —and said the body to h The prison the scene, and Howard excla sake don't let man feels. S if I had a mil than see her a

SHOOTING.—a young actress a pistol at Mr. the Opera Hou tree's arm in a bullet passed th or misunderst Maguire's then to be the caus arrested but re

FOUR DED but too well k found, Wednes doorway of a h and successful was with her to well off and r marriage by a

ONE SAME MAN.—There appears to be one same man in one of the executive departments of Washington. Hugh McCullough Comptroller of the Currency, has issued a currency to the managers of the new National Banks, which are springing up like mushrooms all over the country, the good sense of the whole of which the reader will appreciate from the subjoined following extract:

"Bear constantly in mind, although the loyal States appear superficially to be in a prosperous condition, that such is not the fact. That while the government is engaged in the suppression of a rebellion of unexampled fierceness and magnitude, and is constantly draining the country of its laboring and producing population, and diverting its mechanical industry from works of permanent value to the construction of implements of warfare: while the cities are crowded, and the country to the same extent depleted, and waste and extravagance prevail as they have never before prevailed in the United States, the nation, what-ever may be the external indications, is not prospering. The war in which we are involved is a stern necessity, and must be prosecuted for the preservation of the government, no matter what may be its cost; but the country will unquestionably be the poorer every day it is continued. The seeming prosperity of the loyal States is owing mainly to the large expenditures of the government and the redundant currency which these expenditures seem to render necessary.

"Keep these facts constantly in mind, and manage the affairs of your respective banks with a perfect consciousness that the apparent prosperity of the country, will prove to be a cruel delusion when the war is closed if not before; and be prepared, by careful management of the trust committed to you to help to save the nation from a financial collapse, instead of lending your influence to make it more certain and more severe."

AN EXAMPLE FOR THE YOUNG.—When Gen. Washington assigned to meet Congress at noon he never failed to be passing the door of the Hall while the clock was striking twelve. Whether his guests were present on not, he always dined at four. Not unfrequently new members of Congress who were invited to dine with him, delayed until dinner was half over; and he would then remark, "Gentlemen, we are punctual here. My clock never asks whether the company has arrived, but whether the hour has." When he visited Boston in 1793, he appointed 8 o'clock, A. M., as the hour when he should set out for Salem; and while the South clock was striking eight, he was mounting his horse. The company of cavalry which volunteered to escort him, were parading in Tremont street after his departure, and it was not till the General reached Charles river bridge that they overtook him. On the arrival of the corps, the General, with perfect good nature said: "Major, I thought you had been long enough in my family, to know when it was eight o'clock." Captain Pease the father of the stage establishment in the United States, had a beautiful pair of horses which he wished to dispose of to the General whom he knew to be a judge of horses. The General appointed five o'clock in the morning to examine them. But the Captain did not arrive till quarter past five, when he was told by the groom that the General was there at five, and was then fulfilling another engagement. Pease, much mortified, was obliged to wait a week for another opportunity, and, relying for delaying the time a quarter of an hour.

TRAITORS.—Not long since a lady residing in the State of New York, while en route for Toledo, Ohio, was going to see. Luckily, the latter lady was "home," and thus the two traveled the remainder of the journey together. During the trip, the fellow Toledo—say, you any Copperhead Democrats in New York?

New York—Well, no; none that I ever heard of. Toledo—Have you any Butterfats or secessionists there?

New York—Oh, yes, plenty of them; but we call them by a different name in New York; we call them Abolitionists there.

DEATH OF A DIVER.—Felix Girard, a submarine diver, died from suffocation lately at St. Louis. He was endeavoring to get a chain under the steamer Moderator, sunk by the ice, at the foot of Olive street. Girard remained under the surface of the water so long—some twenty minutes—that the attendants, who it is alleged were inexperienced, became first puzzled and then alarmed at the absence of all signals from below, and pulled him up. Girard was dead. The head piece of the armor was instantly taken off, and disclosed the face blackened, and blood issuing from the nose and ears, all betokening suffocation. He had gone down into the river for the last time. It is supposed that the unfortunate diver had stumbled off the ladder by which he was descending—no weights being attached to his feet, although there should have been —and that his position became immediately reversed, his head being downwards, and that then he was instantly suffocated by the foul air which always descends.

PEPPER'S GHOST IN CHICAGO.—Professor Pepper's ghost has been eclipsed in Chicago. An individual in the rural districts stepped into a store on Lake street, a few days ago, and while making some purchases, cast his eyes down along the long line of shelving and counters, remarking to a clerk: "Mighty long store, this is, from one end to the other." The clerk, naturally averse, and the eye of the countryman fell upon his own reflection in a mirror at the farther end of the store.

"There's my brother out there in that 'ere alley, sure's you live, and I han't seen him afore in three years. How can I get back there?" The clerk told him he would have to go out on Lake street, around the corner and into the alley. It should be remarked that the clerk did not see the joke, really supposing that the countryman had seen his brother through a rear window. Rural went out and after an hour's search, returned and announced that his brother had 'gin him the slip.' Looking down the store again, he exclaimed, "I'll be darned if brother John ain't there again," and down he pulled toward the mirror. As he neared it, he smiled, his reflection cordially returned it, and advanced to meet him. Rural extended his hand, and the reflection did the same. Just at that instant, Rural's hand came in contact with the cold mirror; he started back, rubbed his eyes, took a second look and saw it. He rushed from the store, swearing that he and his brother John were swins, and couldn't tell one from the other, and the durned lookin' glass had sucked him in.

EXTERMINATION.—During the month of February a great many of those desperate rascals who had made the States and Territories on the Pacific coast the theater of scenes of bloodshed and horror that disgraced humanity, have been exterminated, were hung by people in violation of law, but in strict accordance with justice. We have the records of the execution of upwards of twenty of these ruffians, in the Territory of Idaho alone, four others met the same fate in this Territory, and several others in California, besides a great many others whose names have not been recorded. This extermination of ruffianism has had a very salutary effect on the yet unbroken members of the swarm of wretches who have so long held high carnival on this coast.—Virginia Bulletin.

GREENBACKS.—These badly abused articles were down to fifty cents on the dollar yesterday morning, but by one o'clock they went up to sixty-two. We presume that General Grant will shortly order another thrashing to be given to the rebels, in which case the Government back-bone will probably stiffen a little; at least, we hope so.—S. F. Journal, 14th.

RIGHTLY TREATED.—A man deserted from the Thirtieth British Regiment and enlisted in the United States Army. Having got the greenbacks, he returned to his regiment. Did the court martial, in consideration of the cute way he cheated Uncle Sam forgive his desertion? Not at all.—They sentenced him to a long term of imprisonment, at the end of which time he is to be drummed out of his regiment as a rogue and a scoundrel —as a man unfit to wear her Majesty's livery.

RAPIDLY CHANGING SENTIMENT.—About six years ago a man named D. Bailey started an Abolition paper, called the Newport News, at Newport, Kentucky, which was squealed by the mob, the material thrown into the river, and the editor's house burned down, himself tarred and feathered, and rode on a rail out of town. A few days ago, four of the ringleaders of this anti-abolition mob engineered a "radical" meeting at Newport, at which themselves and others were appointed delegates to the Abolition Convention, which met at Louisville on the 22d February.

THE rebels write their secret letters with sulphuric acid freely diluted with spring water, and when held before the fire the letters turn black.—A quill pen must be used.

IMPORTANT TO MINING COMPANIES!

THE APPLICATION OF WIRE ROPE! FOR HOISTING FROM SHAFTS AND INCLINES.

Reduces your expenditure for Rope SIXTY-SIX PER CENT. ALL KINDS OF WIRE ROPE, FLAT AND ROUND!

Pamphlets containing strength, &c. of Rope, with full information forwarded free, on application to the Manufacturers,

A. S. HALLIDAY & CO., 412 Clay street, San Francisco.

HEYER BROS., 76 and 78 Federal st., BOSTON. HEYER & CO., 406 Battery street, SAN FRANCISCO.

HEYER & CO., IMPORTERS

—OF—

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN

FANCY GOODS, TOYS,

—AND—

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!

—ALSO,—

SOAPS, PERFUMERY, HAIR AND TOOTH Brushes, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, Ladies' Bags, Photograph Albums, Cutlery, Willow and Parian Ware, Children's Carriages, &c. Our stock of Violin, Guitar and other strings is very large. Our Foreign Goods are selected by one of the firm, and the American by the Boston House (established in 1821).

We have the Sole Agency for

HAILET & DAVIS' BOSTON PIANOS,

SMITH BROS' HARMONIUMS, AND

TREAT & LINSLEY'S MELODEONS.

The Hallet & Davis Pianos are each supplied with their Patent Suspension Bridge, which a decided improvement—it gives a full and clear vibration in the upper octaves, producing a quality of tone unequalled in firmness and purity. Our Melodeons and Harmoniums are of the best quality, and warranted to give satisfaction.

6029-3m

THE ENQUIRER

NEWSPAPER, BOOK

AND

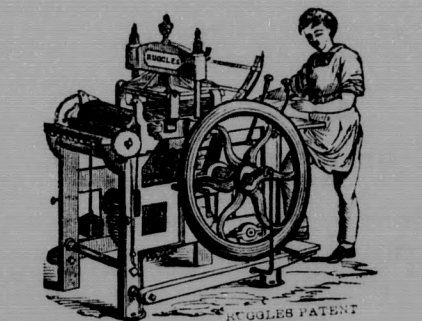
JOB PRINTING!

ESTABLISHMENT,

SACRAMENTO STREET,

Dutch Flat.

HAVING ONE OF RUGGLES' JOB ENGINE PRESSES



Together with an excellent assortment of new

JOB TYPE!

We are prepared to do every description of

PRINTING

SUCH AS

BALL TICKETS,

VISITING CARDS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

BILL-HEADS,

LETTER-HEADS,

PROGRAMMES,

BILLS OF FARE,

CONSTITUTIONS,

BY-LAWS, PAMPHLETS,

POSTERS, &c., &c.,

IN

Bronze or Colored

INKS!

In a style unsurpassed by any office in the State

at greatly

REDUCED RATES!

FROM OUR FORMER CHARGES.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Noiseless

Sewing Machines!

For Family Use and Manufacturing Purposes

Prices from \$60 Upwards

Over 50,000 in Use!

WE beg to assure the public that the well-known reputation of these Machines for RELIABILITY will be fully sustained, and in our rapidly increasing business the same care will be faithfully exercised in every department of our manufacture. Every Machine sold by us IS WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

The public attention is respectfully requested to the following

Card from the Grover & Baker S. M. Com-

pany.

The public, in their eagerness to supply themselves with Sewing Machines making the GROVER & BAKER stitch must not forget to purchase them of the parties who alone are authorized to sell them. All machines sewing from the spools and in which one needle only penetrates the cloth, and having a feed which allows the material to be turned at will are infringements

GROVER & BAKER, S. M. CO.

A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use, any Sewing Machines which sew front two spools and make the stitch known as the Grover & Baker stitch, unless the same are purchased from the GROVER & BAKER SEWING COMPANY, or their Agents, or Licensees, and stamped under my patent of September, 10, 11.

Said Company and their Licensees, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machines, and all others are practices upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly wherever found.

ELIAS HOWE, JR.

The attention of Tailors and Manufactur-

ers, who prefer the "lock stitch," is called to our

Improved Shuttle Machines,

which are speedily adapted to their requirements

—AND—

THE BEST IN USE

R. G. BROWN, Agent,

320 (91) Montgomery street,

San Francisco.

SAMUEL JELLY, 124 J. st. Sacramento City;

J. T. ALLMENT, 150 Second st., Maryville;

J. L. WOODMAN, Main street, Stockton;

GEO. D. DONIN, North San Juan;

J. F. BARSS, Placerville;

D. E. GORDON, Weaverville;

T. A. SPRINGER, Jackson. je26-1f

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff & Tobacco Manufacturer

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappee, Nachibuehes, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Landfoot.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES OF FINE CUT CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO, WHICH WILL BE FOUND OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING. FINE CUT CHEWING. SMOKING.

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No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish,

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N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on applica-

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AMERICAN EXCHANGE,

SANSOME STREET,

Opposite the American Theater,

San Francisco.

S. H. SEYMOUR, Proprietor.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LONG CONNECTED with the establishment as Book-keeper, begs leave respectfully to inform the old patrons of the house, and the public generally, that he has leased from Mr. Bailey Sargent,

THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT, which will in future be entirely under his management and control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the traveling public. He flatters himself that his experience in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people of California, will be a guarantee that no one will leave his house dissatisfied, and he pledges himself to spare no pains or expense in providing every means for the comfort and satisfaction of his guests.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE is well known to the people of California, that it seems almost unnecessary to say anything in praise, either of the building or its location. The Proprietor will only remark that it is inferior to no house in the State in all the requirements of a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, being in a central location and every access from all parts of the city. The ROOMS are large and WELL VENTILATED, and furnished with Spring Mattresses. Water has been introduced into all part of the house.

BATH ROOMS on the premises for the convenience of families.

Two Coaches are attached to the Hotel to convey passengers to and from the steamer.

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Make the best Clothing:

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Retailing for cash, at Wholesale Prices.

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Goods suitable for traveling purposes in any climate.

We have fitted up a custom department in connection with our former business, and employ over seventy-five Tailors to make up fine clothing to order. We have the best cutter on this coast, which enables us to guarantee a perfect fit in all cases without alteration.

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Strangers visiting the city will please call and leave their measure, free of charge.

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